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THURSDAY MARCH 23 1911

三拜禮

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## Telegrams.

PEACE DINNER IN NEW YORK.

SIR EDWARD GREY INVITED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been invited as a guest to attend the Peace Dinner at New York on April 8th.

## THE PLAGUE.

MANCHURIA RESTORED TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS' AGENCY.]

Tokio, March 23.

Manchuria is now restored to normal conditions.

The railway traffic thus far suspended or impeded owing to the plague was resumed to-day, and is now being carried on with its usual briskness.

The official and volunteer "plague fighters" have been disbanded, and life generally has resumed the ordinary routine.

## JAPANESE DIET.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS' AGENCY.]

Tokio, March 23.

The Imperial Diet closed to-day for the recess.

The closing ceremony was largely attended, and was most impressive.

## BRITISH SECRETARY FOR WAR.

NOMINATED FOR A PEACE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary of State for War, has been nominated for a peerage.

## SINGAPORE'S POPULATION.

CENSUS RETURNS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, March 22, 2.30 p.m.

The census returns for Singapore show an estimated population of 285,000 as compared with 228,000 in 1901.

## Telegrams.

### PLOTS IN PORTUGAL.

#### MONARCHISTS AT WORK.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

A serious monarchical military plot has been discovered by the authorities in Portugal.

Numerous arrests have been made, and considerable excitement has been aroused throughout the country.

[At the request of ex-King Manuel that the inventory of his property should be expedited, the Minister of Public Works inspected the treasure chamber in the subterranean vaults at the Palacio das Necessidades, wherein were deposited the Crown jewels and personal valuables of the royal family.

Those consist of a superb table service of solid German silver weighing over one ton, the crown and sceptre of solid gold studded with precious stones, and several bracelets of gold, the largest weighing 45lb. The gem collection consists of a safe full of resplendent jewels, among which is the diadem of ex-Queen Amelia, also the necklace given by her father, the Compte de Paris, valued at £10,000. The whole contents of the treasure chamber are valued at £650,000.

In an official note published in the Press the Minister of Finance states that all valuables which are proved to be the private property of ex-King Manuel and Queen Amelia will be handed over to them, and that those which belong to the State, such as the crown and sceptre, will be placed in the National Museum.]

### DOM MIGUEL, OF BRAGANZA, AWAITING A CALL TO THRONE.

#### PORTUGUESE PRETENDER SAYS THE REPUBLIC CANNOT LAST.

Vienna, February 4.—Dom Miguel of Braganza, head of the old Portuguese monarchical house which has been exiled since 1830, admitted a reporter yesterday to a long conversation. He is a man to whom Europe is turning her eyes as the probable arbiter of the future destiny of his harassed country.

A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"I believe the course of events will be like this. The present condition of affairs will get worse and worse. Before very long there will be another crisis, a revolution against the republic. A commune may be established in Lisbon.

"Then, when the revolution is over, the Portuguese may say, 'This anarchy is unbearable. We must have a king.' Or, during the course of the revolution the troops of the north might decide to march on the capital and send to me, saying, 'Come to lead us.' Then, despite the fact that I am at a time of life when men usually seek rest and peace, I should doubtless feel it my duty to go."

"Soon I shall go to Bay of Biscay, not for political reasons, but for the warmer climate. I shall probably be visited there by some of my supporters. My cause in Portugal has been gaining for several years past. It is spreading among a people discredited by the present chaotic condition of the country, disillusioned by the vacillation and injustice of their republican rulers, and alienated in their deeply ingrained religious sentiment by the assaults on the convents and attacks on his expressive mouth.

QUIETNESS AND DIGNITY.

But it is in his deep lustrous eyes that the expression of the prince's face lies. There is always a sadness in them, but there is kindness and quiet, inborn dignity as well. They are the eyes of a king in exile who loves his country. There is a warm,

## Telegrams.

### DELHI DURBAR.

#### TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.

The great durbar at Delhi is to be held on December 12th this year.

Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary will start from England about the middle of November.

### IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Allahabad, February 17.—It is expected that, from twelve to fourteen thousand Imperial Service troops will take part in the grand parade at the Delhi Durbar. It is understood that the maneuvers of the troops ordered to concentrate on Delhi for the Durbar in December will take place in the Girgaon district.

### THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Simla, February 22nd.—Army Headquarters are busy making preliminary arrangements for the military display at the Delhi Durbar.

It will take the form of a great maneuver in districts surrounding Delhi—which represent the famous battle-fields of Indian History. It is settled that 60,000 regular and 14,000 Imperial Service troops will take part in the camp of exercise. The cost, it is said, will be high and some place the figures at about seventy-five lakhs. The camp office of the Q. M. G. divisions has now been opened at Delhi. It is expected that representatives of Foreign Powers will be present at the maneuvers.

Karachi, Feb. 28.—A requisition signed by nine Councillors of the Karachi Municipality has been sent to the President of the Municipality to call a special general meeting under Section 26 on Wednesday, March 22nd, to discuss the following proposition to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Harlande Vischindas, Municipal Councillor:—"That on behalf of the Karachi Municipality the President do take steps to invite His Majesty the King Emperor to take his departure for England from this port in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi."

### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Shing Fun to be the Tartar General of Canton, and instructing Tsang Chi, the ex-Tartar General of Canton, to stay in Peking to await an appointment.

### CHINA'S FRONTIERS.

#### NO PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Grand Council has instructed the viceroy and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from holding meetings about the frontier disputes, and from establishing societies for the protection of frontier questions.

### AN AUDIENCE DESIRED.

BY A VICEROY.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has asked the Throne to grant him an audience,

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

#### AN INVESTIGATION.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Board of Finance has instructed the ex-Taishi of Shanghai, Tai Tai Huang, to proceed to Peking to settle the misappropriated government funds without delay.

## Telegrams.

### PARLIAMENTARY TRIP TO THE FAR EAST.

#### TO VISIT HONGKONG.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, March 22, 2.30 p.m.

Sir Herbert Raphael (Liberal M.P. for South Derbyshire) is organising a Parliamentary pleasure party to charter a liner for the purpose of visiting the Far East.

Their itinerary will include

Singapore, Hongkong and Yoko-

hama, whence they will return to

Calcutta in time for the Coronation Durbar.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### GRAND COUNCIL ADVISED.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to the Grand Council stating that the Japanese Diet has had several private discussions about the development of the Three Eastern Provinces. He urged the Grand Council to take precautionary measures against the Japanese plans being carried out.

### CANTON'S TARTAR GENERAL.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Shing Fun to be the Tartar General of Canton, and instructing Tsang Chi, the ex-Tartar General of Canton, to stay in Peking to await an appointment.

### LAND TENURE BY ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.

#### PROHIBITION BILL PASSED.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

Bombay, March 23rd,

7.50 a.m.

A Sacramento message reports

that the Senate of the State of California, U.S.A., has passed

into law a Bill prohibiting aliens

from holding land within the State.

Similar Bills which had been

previously introduced into the

Senate periodically were never

finally enacted.

### China is Helpless.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The newly appointed Tartar General of Ili has had a discussion with the President and Vice President of the Army Board, about the frontier disputes. They are of opinion that these disputes

must be settled amicably, as it is

impossible for China to prepare

for war, since she is unable to

protect her own frontiers.

### THE GERMAN NAVY.

#### NEW DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

Bombay, March 23, 7.50 a.m.

The new German battleship of

the Dreadnought type has been

launched at Kiel.

As she left the ways she was

christened "Der Kaiser."

### RAW OPIUM.

#### LIKIN BUREAUS ABOLISHED.

[THE "SHUN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 22.

The Prince Regent has had

memorialized the Throne to leave

all the bureaus for levying likin

on native raw opium in the

various provinces abolished.

Those who see in all this one rule of

progress in a rigid programme of

thousands of miles of advance are

right. Casual incidents do not

begin to understand. Those

who look at what is happening and

is about to happen as a mere casual

incident, capable of reversal, do

not begin to understand. Those

who see in all this one rule of

progress in a rigid programme of

thousands of miles of advance are

</

**Banks.**

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS:  
Sterling ..... £15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$16,250,000  
\$31,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick—Chairman.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., U. R. Lenzenman, Esq.

G. Balloch, Esq., F. Lub, Esq.

Andrew Forbes, W. Logan, Esq.

G. Finsland, Esq., Robert Shawan,

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,600,000.

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 2 months, 2 per cent.

W. DICKSON,

Manager,

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... Yen 24,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS ..... 16,660,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO. HANKOW.

KOBE. TIENTSIN.

OSAKA. PEKIN.

NAGASAKI. NEWCHIANG.

LONDON. DALNY.

LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK. ANTUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.

HONOLULU. MUKDEN.

BOMBAY. TIE-LING.

SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months ..... 4 per cent. pa.

" 6 " ..... 3½ " "

" 1 " ..... 2½ " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager,

Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000.

RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—

60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—

36 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:

Bank of England.

NATIONAL &amp; COUNTRIES BANK,

LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every

description of Banking and Ex-

change Business, receives money on

Current Account at the rate of 2 per

cent. per annum on daily balances and

accepts Fixed Deposits at the following

rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ " "

For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

**Banks**

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 1 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1911. [11]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobo, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON  
AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]**Insurance**

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and Under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force ..... \$37,856,885.00  
Assets ..... 3,115,250.00  
Income for Year ..... 3,666,659.00  
Insurance Fund ..... 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.  
T. F. Hough, Esq.  
C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [20]

**Intimations**

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &amp;c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1911. [21]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [22]

THE BRITISH FOREIGN IMPORT &amp; EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

GEO. HOGG,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [23]

**Banks**

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1911. [11]

DEUTSCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

LONDON, VIA

DEVAHNA, About Noon, Capt. H. Powell ..... 1st April

LONDON and ANTWERP via PALAWAN, About 5th April

SINGAPORE, About 5th April

&amp; YOKOHAMA, About 8th April

SIIANG HAAI, SICILIA, About 8th April

MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA, About 8th April

PALAWAN, About 5th April

PE NANG, About 5th April

COLOMBO &amp; PORT SAID, About 5th April

SIIANG HAAI, SICILIA, About 8th April

MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA, About 8th April

PALAWAN, About 5th April

PE NANG, About 5th April

COLOMBO &amp; PORT SAID, About 5th April

SIIANG HAAI, SICILIA, About 8th April

MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA, About 8th April

PALAWAN, About 5th April

PE NANG, About 5th April

COLOMBO &amp; PORT SAID, About 5th April

SIIANG HAAI, SICILIA, About 8th April

MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA, About 8th April

PALAWAN, About 5th April

PE NANG, About 5th April

COLOMBO &amp; PORT SAID, About 5th April

SIIANG HAAI, SICILIA, About 8th April

MOJI, KOBE &amp;

## THE TRUE IMPERIALISM.

## WHY UNIONIST IMPERIALISM HAS FAILED.

(BY H. W. MASSINGHAM.) Which is the true Imperialist party? I have always had my view of this matter, and many political events of the last few years have confirmed it. The Conservative party has never in any true modern or British sense been Imperialist. And when it readopted Protection, with Imperial Preference as a basis, it took a step which bound it facts being what they are, to a course of anti-imperialist policy. Its aim then, as always, was to strengthen the formal connection between the centre and the circumference of the British States. But it started on a false historic analogy, if indeed it ever thought historically at all. It imagined that these islands could ever be to the communities which flowed away from them what Rome was to her colonies and dependencies, and that such a development would be a good thing even if it were possible. We may see, if we please, an analogy between Rome and her Empire and England and her Indian Empire. There as with Rome the tie is a military one, the administrative association is strict and doubly centralised, and differences of race and civilising factors, and the existence of a permanent military problem, thought out at home and controlled by Imperial officers, intervenes to emphasise the dominance of the central power.

## A CROWNED REPUBLIC.

But our colonial problem is different in character from that of Rome or of our Indian Empire. There is no effective military tie between Great Britain and Canada, or Great Britain and Australia. The moment we try to create one, it baffles our efforts, and leads to the development of practically independent local services. Nor is the administrative bond other than a very loose one. The real colonies are independent and self-governing; they are essentially nations. They do the real work of management for themselves; we provide them with the machinery which enables them to avoid the trouble and difficulty of setting up a Monarchy or a Republic. In essence, Australia and Canada are governed under Republican forms, and sentiments; in forms, our Crowned Republic provides them with a most happy and convenient headship. As in government, so in character. The colonists are like us, and yet different. There is a distinct Canadian type; a still more easily recognisable Australian type; a quite different African type. And the tendency of their developing institutions is to set up independent forms. Unionist Administrations favoured this tendency as much as Liberal ones, though they do it with more reluctance. Australia, under Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, largely freed herself from the supreme legal authority of the Privy Council. All the attempts to unify the fleet under Imperial control have failed. The colonists are very much attached to the Motherland. But they are grown up. And they will go their own way.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FAILURE.

This is the moral of all the great colonial events that this generation, and its predecessor have witnessed—the unification of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and now the great act of Canadian commercial reciprocity with the States. All these are essentially developments of what we may broadly call the spirit of Liberalism. Mr. Chamberlain had to bow to it in the Australian case. Being an impatient, illogical, and with all his cleverness and knowledge of some sides of the colonial character, an essentially unthinking man, he tried to break it by way of the South African war, and in the case of Imperial Preference. In both cases events took their revenge on the heedless and mistaken man who tried to bend them in the way he wished them to go rather than in the way they were bound to go. South Africa settled her own national destiny. Canada is now settling her own commercial destiny in the way in which Goldwin Smith and all competent observers of Canadian problems always fore-saw that she would settle it. The Imperialists struck that all is

lost. So it is for their cause, which never could have won. They want to build an Empire which would be a curse to the world. They want the colonies to serve us, not themselves—especially for any vague ambitions, ill-conceived, ill-omened policy which the hatreds and jealousies of the hour may inspire.

## THE PAN-BRITANNIC FALLACY.

This false image of pan-Britannic power has been rudely shattered during the last few days. Now that it is seen that Canada wants American trade, images the immense birthright which has always been hers, and in spite of sectional jealousies and the difficulties attending a partial diversion of her economic development into a new channel, visibly accept and march forward to the achievement of her natural destiny, a spirit of ill-disguised hate and chagrin arises in the heart of the British Imperialist, who usually claims a rather insulting monopoly of imperial sentiment. How dare Canada consult her own interests? How dare she interfere with our designs for her good? Bang—bang—splitter—splitter—go off all the great Imperial guns—turned, by a sad mischance, on the ranks of their own allies. Liberalism looks on, perfectly unmoved. It was always prepared for this development. Its economic views teach it that it cannot but benefit us, while even on the narrow and immediate ground of British-Canadian trade, it is clear that we shall do better under the new system than under the old. New colonists will be wanted to force the new growth that will spring from the throwing down of the barriers that man made for his own disadvantage across the American-Canadian frontier. We shall supply some of them, the States others. New corn lands will be opened up for culture; new economies of production will keep prices down; new machinery will be wanted for the new industries; and, we, with our unrivalled capacity for cheap production, our close ties of blood with Canada, and our well-established trade and shipping routes and conveniences, will get a very large share of the coming trade. Again will Free Trade be justified; again will Liberalism come to its own.

## THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

No; the future is not to protective, militarised Imperialism of a bastard Roman type. The modern world is now built for it. It is too civilised; it wants so much more than the no-nonsense protectionists can give it; it has interests which go beyond frontiers and State boundaries, and stretch out to a true internationalism. Nor is this inconsistent with the unity of the Empire, so long as the true conceptions and the true limitations of that unity prevail. It is the characteristic of a false policy that we expect too much from it. The Protectionist Imperialists are like children. They are angry with the ground that hurts them when they trip with heel loss feet upon it.

## NOTIFICATIONS

## CLOUET CHAMPAGNE EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.  
FRENCH STORE,  
6 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

JUST UNPACKED  
A New Consignment of ARTIFICIAL WREATHS

in

PATENT DOME CASES.  
Simple, Strong, and Effective.

All Sizes—Moderate Prices.

C. E. Warren & Co.

30 & 32, Des Vaux Road,  
Central.

Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1911. [874]

MAN CHEONG,  
19, WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies'

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,

Canton Silk and Laces, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [886]

## NOTIFICATIONS

OF THE MULTITUDES who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commanding it to the affected we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—

we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampal's Preparation," and with it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, restores vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the powers and labours of the body many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I certify with pleasure to its unusual usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative power can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine. It is beneficial from the first day and prevents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as far as thy days. O, O, O, bottle convalescent! Watch out for direct imitations. At all do it here and throughout the world."

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG AVIATION WEEK.

CHARLES VAN DEN BORN, Biplane Aviator, Flying at Shatin, Kowloon, the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th March, from 2 p.m. each day.

CHARLES VAN DEN BORN, Biplane Aviator, Flying at Shatin-Kowloon, the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th March, from 2 p.m. each day.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard, His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, His Excellency Major-General and Mrs. C. A. Anderson have kindly consented to be patrons of the meeting.

Extra Aviation train will run each day from 10 a.m. Only holders of aviation-tickets will be carried in such train.

Train fare: do not include price of admission.

By permission of the Government admission to the aviation ground by ticket only.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Club-enclosure—1 day-ticket \$6.00

Club-enclosure—Ladies' season-

ticket \$10.00

Club-enclosure—Gents' season-

ticket \$10.00

1st Class enclosure—1 day ticket \$3.00

2nd Class enclosure—1 day ticket \$2.00

3rd Class—on e—1 day ticket \$1.00

4th Class—1 day ticket \$0.50

Exclusive of train fare.

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To be able to provide the necessary seating accommodation for the public, intending visitors are kindly requested to book their tickets, in advance with Messrs. Hartung and Co., Ah Tack, Sincero and Co., Wing On Co., King Edward Hotel, Empress Cinema, Connaught Aerated Water Factory, the Kowloon Ferry and Railway Station.

A ride in the aeroplane costs \$7.50.—Applications must be addressed to the manager, accompanied by out-of-cheque.

If, on account of bad weather or accident, flying is prevented, notice will be posted at the ticket-selling-boxes, and a blue flag will fly on the C.P.R. flagstaff on Hotel Mansions, Connaught Road, opposite Blake Pier, where a red flag will fly when flying is certain. Tickets already bought for that day will be available for the next aviation day.

THE FAR EAST AVIATION CO. K. OFFER, Manager,

Offices: 38, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [878]

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

10, Queen's Road, [883]

19, WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

MAN CHEONG,

19, WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies'

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,

Canton Silk and Laces, &c., &c.

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## Intimations.

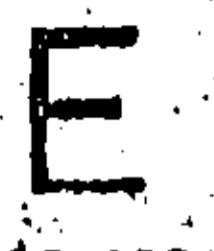


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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## OUR DIARY.

Thursday, 23rd March.  
Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society Concert, R. E. Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, 25th March.  
Green Island Concert Company Ltd., Meeting, 11.30 a.m.

Devonian Dinner, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong Volunteers Corps, Annual Inspection.

Engineers' Dinner.  
Volunteer Sergeants' dinner.

Concert, City Hall.

Monday, 27th March.  
Crown Land Sale, 3 p.m.  
Seamen's Institute Concert.

Tuesday, 28th March.  
China Borneo Company, Ltd., annual meeting, 12.15 p.m.  
V.R.C. Athletic Sports, entries close.

Friday, 31st March.  
Lady Lugard "At Home."  
Bandmann Opera Co., Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 1st April.  
K.O.Y.L.I. Regimental Races, at Race Course.

Oxford and Cambridge Dinner.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

THE  
Hongkong Telegraph

Hongkong, Thurs., March 23, 1911

## THE PORTUGUESE PENDULUM.

A pendulum is one of the most useful articles that has ever been invented, but a too active political pendulum is one of the most disturbing elements in life. Under even the most meagre constitution it prevents laws being enacted as they are needed, paralyses trade and commerce, and generally upsets the lives of the people. Portugal is in danger to-day of arriving at such a sorry state.

As our London correspondent telegraphs, a plot to restore Dom Manoel to the throne has been discovered among the military, and, if we may judge by history, it indicates that the events of October 6, but this time with the Royalists in the van, are likely to be reproduced. There is always something sorrowful in the collapse of a Royal house; even the most lurid republican must feel a twinge at the destruction of generations-old glory; but when it has once been accomplished it is worse than foolish in an age so dependant upon settled conditions of life, and striving so hard to ameliorate life, to revert to the methods of a swashbuckling age which enjoyed nothing better than waving a sword for the particular "bonny Prince Charlie" of the moment. We hope therefore that if Portugal suddenly discovers that she has made a mistake, and cannot do without the House of Braganza that she will make known her need without any further spilling of blood, destruction of priceless objects of art, and general tumult. It is a matter of absolute indifference to the world at large whether Portugal has or has not a king—although, as we have said, there is the sentimental yearning for royalty—but it is not a matter of indifference that general conditions should be disturbed in any part of the globe, and whilst it is very fine and romantic and picturesque to draw the sword in defence of our opinions or to thrust them upon others it is foolish way of settling difficulties. We are closely connected with Portugal here in Hongkong; many of our leading residents acknowledge the flag of that country; and we may therefore express the hope that however the political pendulum in Portugal may swing it will not, like that of the Inquisition, work harm or cause loss of life.

## STUDYING THE EAST.

Within the last few days we have had to note in this column two interesting facts in connection with the East, one mentioned in our telegraphic news supplied by Router. The first was the renewed agitation to increase the fleet out here, and the second, that a sort of "tour of study" in the Far East is to be undertaken by various members of Parliament. Details of the proposed tour will be found in our special telegraphic service on Page I. This visit of certain of our legislators will be welcomed by all who have interests this side of Suez—that is to say, a large proportion of the commercial world. In comparison to the importance of the East the knowledge of it among the members of the Mother of Parliaments is

slight, dangerously so, we may say; and it is indeed high time that an attempt was made by them to become expert. In those days, when even the highest intelligence is more or less useless without practical knowledge it seems extraordinary that so fundamental a task as the study by parliamentarians of a region which may be affected by their legislation should call for comment; but as we know to our cost, with bitter memories of the opium agitation in our minds, "hon. members" knowledge of the East is far from equal to their eagerness to interfere with it. This visit therefore is welcome, even if the welcome is somewhat tinged with trepidation, for we cannot

disguise from ourselves the danger, greater than pure ignorance, of hasty opinions being formed by the tourists. This is a very real danger. We have the example of Mr. K. H. Hardie in India to point it out to us, and it behoves us to take thought as to how we are to receive the visitors so that they shall not leave China more ignorant than before. You cannot teach a child to spell by showing him groups of letters, nor can we expect the touring Parliamentarians to arrive at conclusions unless we come forward with our expert knowledge of conditions and needs and place it at their disposal. There is a danger that the necessity of this visit will rob it of its true importance in our eyes, and we therefore take this early opportunity of urging the Government and the General Chamber of Commerce at once to take steps to put themselves in communication with the promoters of the tour. No pains should be spared to prepare for their arrival. There is no need to make the tour one of triumphal progress; the undertaking is no more than the hon. members' duty, since they do not feel called upon to refrain from comment during debate on Far Eastern affairs; but it is also our duty to assist them to place themselves at fault with our needs and problems. Both our Government and, of course, the Chamber of Commerce, are keenly alive to the vital necessity of supporting trade in every way, and we hope they will join in arranging at least, so far as Hongkong is concerned, that the Parliamentarians will not leave lacking a sound knowledge of its affairs.

## HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The German Mail of the 22nd February was delivered in London on March 22nd.

Athletic sports in connection with H.M.S. Minotaur will be held on the Naval yard parade ground on Saturday.

We regret to have to record the death of Rev. David L. Anderson, D. D., President of the Soochow University, which took place at Soochow on the 16th inst., of pneumonia.

Mr. Van den Born, the aviator, will deliver a lecture on the art of flying at the City Hall on Friday at 5 p.m. It is expected that there will be a large attendance to hear an expert discourse on so interesting a subject.

The Chinese cruiser Hai Shien, under the command of Captain Yung, arrived in Singapore on the 17th from Hongkong on her way to Penang. She is a vessel of 2,790 tons and carries a crew of 270.

Mr. Warwick Major expects to have his theatre Colombo ready by the end of the month. At first he is giving a Bioscope entertainment, with all the latest novelties. Later on, he hopes to give dramatic and other entertainments of a more ambitious nature.

## SUPREME COURT.

## QUESTION OF COSTS.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Potter mentioned to the Chief Justice, that the Official Receiver felt rather dissident in prosecuting such cases for the protection of creditors, as generally the estate had little or no funds to meet the costs, and he was afraid of costs being given against him personally.

Mr. Slade said that they did not want the Official Receiver to attack people, and then to say that he had no funds in hand to pay costs.

His Lordship said that there ought to be a fund for the Official Receiver to bring on such cases. A fund ought to be created for that purpose.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Marcus Slade made an application for the winding up of the company in the name of Sin Kai King Yik & Co., Ltd. (a Chinese newspaper.)

Mr. Slade said that the petition had been duly advertised. The position was a somewhat peculiar one. The position was that of one of the two liquidators in the company appointed to voluntarily wind up the concern; which was afterwards held to be invalid. The company decided to wind up voluntarily and appointed liquidators but failed in the necessary formalities, and the winding up was invalid "ab initio." Before the invalidity was discovered the liquidators had sold some property of the company and received the purchase money. They had also defrauded an action brought against them by a party who alleged that he had entered into a binding contract to buy the property. In that action the liquidators incurred considerable costs which were duly taxed and judgment given against them. Plaintiff absconded from Hongkong and execution was issued against him but nothing was recovered. Meanwhile the liquidators had paid over to the directors of the Company the whole of the money received from the purchase of the property under what they understood to be a guarantee that the directors would refund the money if necessary. When the liquidators failed to get their taxed costs from the unsuccessful litigant, the directors turned round and said that the liquidation was invalid and the liquidators were now out of pocket for the costs. The position of the liquidators was nothing as they could not take legal steps to call up the uncalled capital of the company. There were no means of getting any money unless a winding up order was made by the Court and a Receiver appointed to get back the money wrongfully received by the directors or made a call on the shareholders. Those facts were stated in the petition. Notice had been served on the directors. Counsel therefore asked the Court for the winding up order.

His Lordship granted the order subject to any questions which might arise.

## THE ARBITRATION ACT.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Slade and Mr. Pollock appeared for the respective parties in the matter of an arbitration between Sandor, Wieler & Co., and the Wing On firm, and in the matter of the Arbitration Act.

Mr. Pollock before opening his case wished to put in some documents, when Mr. Slade objected on the ground that the only matter before the Court was a special case.

Mr. Pollock argued that the special case to be stated did not raise the points of law that they desired to raise. It did not fairly raise the points that they asked the arbitrators to state.

Mr. Slade said that the matter before the Court now was a special case stated by the arbitrators and nothing else. If his friend was not satisfied he could have proceeded in another way and compelled the arbitrators to state the case in the way he wanted it to be stated.

Under the Act the proper procedure was to ask the Court to compel the arbitrators to state a special case. Counsel was sorry that the arbitrators were not present as they were entitled to. If the arbitrators wished the Court's guidance they would have to state their case or the case of the plaintiff.

Court would order them to seek guidance on any points of law when asked by either party.

Mr. Pollock said the broad principle underlying his friend's argument was untenable. It was not to be supposed that arbitrators when they were asked by a party to the arbitration to state certain points of law in such a way as the decision of the Court could state those points of law in such a way as was not satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

Counsel then urged at great length on the points of law to be raised.

## WORLD'S NEWS.

Lord Charles Beresford has been adopted as Unionist candidate for the Rectorship of Glasgow.

The South African House of Assembly has passed the second reading of the Post Office Bill which contains a clause debarring conclusion of mail contracts with any shipping company granting debates. Sir P. Graaf, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, introducing the bill suggested that preferential treatment should be extended at the ports to liners not belonging to the shipping ring. The Minister declared that South Africans intended to be masters in their own home.

In the House of Assembly Mr. Smuts, Minister of the Interior, emphasised the necessity of organising the defence of South Africa before taking part in any Imperial plan. Government intended to fortify Table Bay, and they hoped that within a year it would be as strong as any place in the world. The importance of Durban as a coaling station was of even greater moment, and a scheme was being formulated in this connection. Mr. Smuts advocated a system of annual training similar to that provided in Lord Kitchener's scheme of Australian defence. For this purpose a military college was necessary.

London, March 7.—"The Times" replies to the article in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" on 5th instant, in which it was declared that the question of the construction of the Baghdad railway was settled between Turkey and the Baghdad railway company, and the Baghdad railway company, in language of some acerbity. The journal says that Great Britain has certain interests and rights to maintain and whenever the railway is carried down to the Gulf neither Germany nor Constantinople despite their talk will be able to stop it. Needless to say, Mr. Davison's genuine indignation at this libel on his favourite pastime was heartily sympathised in by his fellow members.

In proposing "Kindred Clubs," Mr. John Lambert implicitly observed the advice given to budding speakers—"to stand up, speak up, shut up," and his remarks were cordially echoed by the Clubites. Mr. W. Stewart spoke on behalf of the Kowloon Cricket Club and remarked upon the spirit of cordiality existing between the clubs. Inspector Langley, responding for the Police Recreation Club, "chipped" some of the previous speakers a bit about their references to having "knocked the stuffing" out of the visiting clubs; he wished the club equal success in the future, however, and the portly Inspector admitted with much laughter that he had no doubt of their ability to achieve victories if they could knock the stuffing out of their visitors as well as they had contrived to knock the stuffing in that night!

In adding his voice to the response to the toast, Mr. A. Blowey of the Civil Service Club made the remark that reference had been made by a previous speaker to the historic game of bowls in which Drake was engaged on Plymouth Hoe when news arrived that the Spanish Armada had put to sea. As native of Plymouth he could hardly say that although there was a plot of land called "The Bowls Green" in the town he had never seen the game of bowls played until he came to Hongkong. The toast of "The ladies" had been entrusted to Mr. R. Hall of Holt's godowns and it could not have been left in better hands. Mr. Hall was distinctly happy in his remarks, and the flavour of his accent was genuinely Doric; he referred, in passing, to the imminent departure of Messrs. Hughes and Davison. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. Morris of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

"Absent friends" was proposed by Mr. G. T. Lloyd, who made reference to the many old members who had done yeoman service to the Club and whose memories would be cherished for many years to come. He made special reference to Mr. Russell, son, R.G.A., Lieutenant G. H. Russell, R.G.A., Lieutenant G. H. Russell, who had been for some time on

Leave of absence on private affairs had been granted to Lt. Col. G. D. Close, R.E., Major H. L. Kirk, R.G.A., Lieutenant D. S. Dodge, R.G.A., Lieutenant G. H. Russell, R.G.A., Lieutenant G. H. Russell, who had been for some time on

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## BOWLING CLUB DINNER.

## A JOVIAL EVENING.

There was a good deal of Scotch about the annual dinner of the Kowloon Bowling Green, last night. Scotch, in the sense that our Scottish friends predominated and were well backed up by several North-countrymen. The recently appointed president, Mr. D. Harvey, was in the chair, whilst acting as vice-chairman were Messrs. Duncan and John Lambert.

Amongst those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were Messrs. Gow, Edwards, Maxfield, Brown and Hall, and Captain Macdonnell. The accompanists were Messrs. Duncan and Lambert. On the chairman's right, sat Inspector A. C. Langley, representing the Police, and Mr. W. Stewart of the Kowloon C. C.; on his left sat Mr. A. Blowey of the Civil Service and Mr. J. H. Mead of the K. C. C.

Fifty men were packed into the "bunglow," and it evoked the need of more commodious premises was made apparent it was last night. Justice having been done to a very acceptable dinner, the usual loyal toast was submitted from the chair.

The Chairman next proposed "Our sports" and recounted with gusto the many triumphs with which the Club records had been emblazoned in the course of the past year's play. In response, Mr. G. R. Edwards made a neat little speech on behalf of the bowling section and suggested that as this was primarily a bowling club, the bowling men should "enthuse" sufficiently to keep the ancient game in the forefront. Mr. A. Ramsey spoke on behalf of the tennis players. Mr. W. Davison, of Kowloon Docks followed up with a very happy speech as an exponent and keen supporter of croquet. Mr. Davison is going home to Ireland shortly on leave and he took the opportunity of impressing upon members the unsurpassable attractions and benefits of croquet as a recreation. With his Hibernian witticisms, the speaker kept the company as long as he was on his feet and there were roars of laughter when he made the admission that Mr. Rutter had not much use for the game of croquet: the "G.O.M." he said, had told him privately that croquet was a slow game and that he would not even allow his dog to play it! Needless to say, Mr. Davison's genuine indignation at this libel on his favourite pastime was heartily sympathised in by his fellow members.

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Rubber.—Kuala Lumpur have been doing well at £18, Highlands £5 10s. to £5 3s. 9d., Landlords' vendors, 9s., Ladbroke 7s. 1d., Tebrau 7s. 7d., Kainun 7s. 3d., Sunatra 12s., Cheras 3s., 9d. and Tunjung Malim 6s. 6d. prem. Pegohs have been sold at £31. Singapore and Johore have changed hands at £13.25 and £13.75, Malakoff £2.20. and £2.15, Malaka Pindas £1.10, Sembawang 50 cents, Kemps 5s. 50; United Singapore £1.55, Port Dickson £7.50, and the partly paid shares at £1.50 premium.

Mining.—There have been a few dealings in Belats which are firm at £5.50. Taibah have been placed at £1.50, and Tronohs have advanced to £16.50 buyers, with sellers at £16.75.

General.—Straits Traders are quiet at \$5.50, Fraser and Neave are wanted at \$3.75, and Riley, Hargroves have been placed at \$8.25.

## COMMERC

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIS AFTERNOON'S  
MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard presided.

There were also present:

H.E. Major-General Anderson,  
Hon. Mr. G. Clementi, Colonial  
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies,  
Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson,  
Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.,  
Director of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin,  
Registrar-General.

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons, Captain  
Superintendent of Police.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. H. Koswick.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of  
Councils).

The New Liquor Duties.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai moved as follows:—"Resolved that—the resolution proposed by the Colonial Secretary and passed by this Council at its last meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1911, relating to the duty leviable upon intoxicating liquors be amended by substituting 20 cents for 30 cents in paragraph (a) and 30 cents for 40 cents in paragraph (b) thereof"; the arguments referred to being (a) native liquor known as Liu Pun, Shening Ching and a number of specified sweetened, prepared and medicated wines, and (b) native liquor known as Sun Ching—the duties upon which had previously been 15 and 20 cents per gallon respectively.

Dr. Ho Kai said the principle which prompted him to make an amendment to the scale of increased duty on native wines and spirits had been stated by him at last meeting and he did only now to repeat it. He still maintained that in all taxation they should as far as possible arbitrate matters so that all sections of the community should bear a just proportion in accordance with their means, and that the burden should not fall more heavily on one particular section—whether European or Chinese—than upon another. He was sorry that his words at last meeting of Council were taken by the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Hewett) and by His Excellency to mean that the duty fell much more heavily upon the Chinese than upon the Europeans. He never intended to make such a contention. It was self-evident that the Chinese being in preponderance in numbers, any form of local taxation must fall the more heavily upon them. Besides, as regards European wines and spirits, it was estimated that one-half if not more was consumed by the Chinese. So that he could not in the face of these facts complain that the increased taxation was to fall heavily upon the Chinese and only lightly upon the Europeans. What he did contend was that, irrespective of race, the principle should be observed that in any form of taxation a proportionate share should be borne by each section in proportion to their means. If the Government had increased the duty on beer from 24 to 48 cents per gallon, that would have called forth as strong a protest from him as he was making on this occasion. He would have moved that in consideration of the poorer and labouring classes of Europeans who consumed beer with their meals and, as he might say, as part of their food, they should not be taxed to such an extent but should get off lightly; and that, if it be necessary to increase the duty to any considerable extent for the purpose of raising revenue, the burden should fall more heavily on the richer and better-off classes of the community rather than upon them.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that he had spoken on the question at the last meeting of Council and had very few words to add that afternoon. It seemed to him that the only apparent reason for the opposition of the new scale of duties—but it was not convincing to his mind—had now fallen to the ground. Hon. senior member had gone very carefully into statistics regarding the question of the estimated increase. He did not propose to go into those figures. He had no doubt that the figures were correct. The new scale of duties was not so unfair as hon. member tried to make out. Beer contained roughly 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol. The increase on Chinese liquor was based on liquor of 25 per cent. alcoholic strength. The better class of Chinese, however, drank liquor of 15 to 17 per cent. strength, while the lower classes, who could not afford liquor of that quality, probably drank liquor of a lower strength. The increase of duties did not appear to him to be inequitable. Therefore, if he had to pay a higher tax, he could well afford it. He asked that Government should impose taxes according to the people's means.

On a division, the motion was lost by 10 votes to 2.

Major-General Anderson withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—"Whereas for purely financial reasons this Council is unable to approve the continuance of a rate to the Military and Naval Authorities on intoxicating liquors as contemplated by Ordinance 27 of 1910, and whereas it is estimated that the Military Contribution which is paid by the Hongkong Government to the poorer and labouring classes of the European community, in the one case they had considered, it un-

wise or impolitic to impose any increase whatsoever. On the other hand, as regards the poorer and labouring classes of the Chinese community, they had actually doubled the duty that had been paid formerly. It could not be assumed that the Government would make any distinction between the poorer class of the European and the poorer class of the Chinese communities. The only explanation possible was that it might have been assumed that in the original tariff Chinese liquors and samshu had been left off lightly. But he would remind the Council that the old tariff had been very carefully considered before it was fixed. So that it would be a lame excuse to turn round now and say that samshu was formerly too lightly taxed, and that the duty must be increased 100 per cent. The Governor had stated that beer was taken by Europeans with their meals. Not only did the Chinese take samshu with their meals but he would go further and say that very little—next to nothing—was consumed by Chinese without a meal. They might take beer or porter or whisky and soda out of meal-times, but so far as his experience went—and he was sure it would have come within the knowledge of most members of Council too—the Chinese seldom or never took samshu in any quantity outside their meal-times. It was taken as part of a meal just as beer was taken by the poorer class of the European community and it was just as necessary for these Chinese to have samshu as it was for these Europeans to have beer at meal-times. He only asked that the same consideration be extended to that class of Chinese as to the poorer class of Europeans. Of the total revenue derived from the liquor tax last year—in round figures \$944,000—it was admitted that 60 per cent. was derived from Chinese wines and spirits and only 40 per cent. from European liquors. It was estimated that the increase of revenue to be derived from European liquors under the new tax was \$47,000, which was about 26 per cent. of the whole estimated increase. But on Chinese liquors, whether consumed by Chinese, Japanese or anybody else, the estimated revenue was about \$260,000, or an increase of some 95.12 per cent. If the increased tax were to fall upon the richer Chinese there might not then be any reason for opposing the new scale of tariff but as more than one-half of it would fall upon the shoulders of the poorer classes of Chinese he would ask the Government to revise the tariff in order to give these classes fair play in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that he had spoken on the question at the last meeting of Council and had very few words to add that afternoon. It seemed to him that the only apparent reason for the opposition of the new scale of duties—but it was not convincing to his mind—had now fallen to the ground. Hon. senior member had gone very carefully into statistics regarding the question of the estimated increase. He did not propose to go into those figures. He had no doubt that the figures were correct. The new scale of duties was not so unfair as hon. member tried to make out. Beer contained roughly 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol. The increase on Chinese liquor was based on liquor of 25 per cent. alcoholic strength. The better class of Chinese, however, drank liquor of 15 to 17 per cent. strength, while the lower classes, who could not afford liquor of that quality, probably drank liquor of a lower strength. The increase of duties did not appear to him to be inequitable. Therefore, if he had to pay a higher tax, he could well afford it. He asked that Government should impose taxes according to the people's means.

On a division, the motion was lost by 10 votes to 2.

Major-General Anderson withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—"Whereas for purely financial reasons this Council is unable to approve the continuance of a rate to the Military and Naval Authorities on intoxicating liquors as contemplated by Ordinance 27 of 1910, and whereas it is estimated that the Military Contribution which is paid by the Hongkong Government to the poorer and labouring classes of the European community, in the one case they had considered, it un-

War Office will be increased by the imposition of liquor duties by a sum of approximately \$104,000 in 1911, and whereas it is anticipated that approximately 30 per cent. out of the gross revenue collected in respect of duties on European liquor will be paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, be it resolved that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to deduct from the said Military Contribution accruing from liquor duties in each year a sum equal to the ascertained amount of these duties paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, and that such sum be paid as heretofore to the Military and Naval Authorities in order that the officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces may not suffer financially from the imposition of the said duties while serving in this Colony, and be it further resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

His Excellency the Governor stated that when he spoke at the last meeting of Council on the proposed increase, he said tentatively subject to correction that beer and stout formed part of the meals of European soldiers and sailors, whereas samshu did not form part of the meals of the Chinese. He was corrected in his statement by the two hon. senior members and he had accepted the correction. However, as had been pointed out by two hon. members that afternoon, the strength of samshu differed from that of beer or stout. If the Chinese wished to drink samshu of the same strength as the European community—and the whole scheme of the new taxation was based on the alcoholic strength of liquor—the tax would be 10 cents per gallon. What he wished to point out was that the Chinese could water their samshu down to an equal strength. It seemed to him that samshu was lot off lightly in the first instance, as had been pointed out by one of hon. members. The statistics which were referred to by hon. senior member were very ably dealt with by the Colonial Secretary and the figures bore out what he had stated before—namely, that the Chinese community paid one-fifth of what the Europeans paid. The former would have to pay 2.12½ pence, while the latter were expected to contribute \$47,000; roughly, the Chinese would have to pay five times as much as the Europeans. In speaking of non-Chinese, was not only meant the European community and other wealthy classes, but also the Portuguese, Japanese and other sections of the community. He did not recollect any other point with which he could deal and for that reason he regretted that Government did not see its way to accepting the resolution (Applause).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said he wished to deal with the several points raised. First of all, he would deal with the point raised by hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. He (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai) could not understand why hon. member misunderstood and misquoted him. He referred to the fact that he maintained that the tax would fall more heavily on the Chinese than on the Europeans. He thought he had explained that point. What he wished to urge was that the tax would press more hardly on the poorer classes than on the better class of Chinese. Proportionally, the poorer classes would be obliged to pay quite as high a rate of duty on the liquor they consumed as the wealthier classes. The Colonial Secretary knew quite well that the Chinese labourer in the Straits commanded a higher rate of salary than here. In fact, the rate was almost double. Therefore, if he had to pay a higher tax, he could well afford it. He asked that Government should impose taxes according to the people's means.

The case was further remanded till Thursday morning at 11.30 a.m.

## PORPOSES IN THE HARBOUR.

An unusual spectacle was witnessed in Hongkong Harbour this morning. About eight o'clock a school of porpoises passed right through the narrows. There were some thirty or more porpoises in the school, and the average length of the fish appeared to be about ten feet. A number of launches followed in the wake of the unaccustomed visitors.

## HOCKEY.

The Taikoo v. R. E. match will take place on the Hongkong ground, Happy Valley, to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The following will represent the R. E.:—Kelly; Woodford; Durrant; Foreman; Daniell; Lawes; Regan; Callingham; Smith and Lester; Laird.

The Police fancy dress ball will take place at the No. 7 Police Station to-morrow night. Dancing will commence at 8.30 p.m.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Winter, who was employed for a considerable time past at the Praya East Hotel. Mr. Winter was prominently associated with boxing in the Colony. He was in poor health for some time past,

## To-day's Advertisements

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar. 1911. [980]

F. P. DANENBERG,

The Royal Aerated Water Manufactury

Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at No. 5 Queen's Road Central Hongkong on THURSDAY the 6th April, 1911, at 4.30 p.m. for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet; and
2. The Report of Directors.
3. To fix the retiring Auditors fee, and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business that may arise.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd March to the 6th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

Dated 23rd March, 1911.

By order of the Board,  
M. READER HARRIS,  
Secretary.

9 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong. [988]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,  
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail  
Stampship

"KLEIST".

Captain O. Paluke, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 6 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd Mar. 1911. [7]

## Intimations

SOURRED MILK.

We are making a speciality of Artificially Sourred Milk this summer. Try it.

Professor Metchnikoff, in a book on the Prolongation of Life, strongly advocates the use of Sourred Milk as a sure cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and morbid conditions of the digestive organs.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR  
"ASAHI" BEER

FRICESI

4 Doz. Quarts ..... \$1.20 per case

8 Doz. Pints ..... \$1.15 per case

Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [1]

FLYING  
AT  
SHATIN

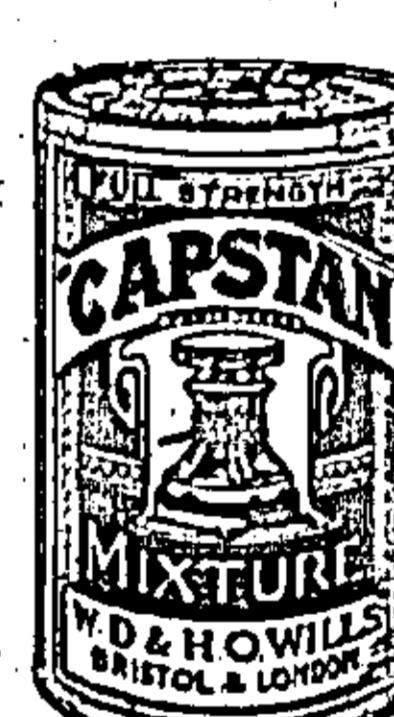
SATURDAY, SUNDAY & MONDAY

Under same Conditions as Advertised Previously.

Tickets bought for last week are good for first day.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [987]

## CAPSTAN MIXTURE



In 1/4 lb.

Air Tight

Tins.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

## NOTICE.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

In pursuance of Section 6 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have decided to issue 3,000 un-allotted shares, (being the balance of 15,000 Shares authorized to be issued under the Company's Articles of Association).

The 3,000 un-allotted Shares will be issued at 20% premium, (i.e. \$12 per share to issue fully up \$10 Share).

Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register, are entitled to one new Share for every Four Shares registered in their names on the 11th Day of April, 1911.

Applications for the New Issue should be sent to the Secretary of the Company on or before the 11th April, 1911, together with cheque in payment thereof, as after that date the Directors will proceed to dispose of all new shares not applied for without further notice, on such terms and conditions as they may think fit.

The new issue will be entitled to participate in the profits of the Company as from the 1st day of January, 1911.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 15th April, 1911.

By Order,

A. CHARLTON  
SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1911. [986]

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S  
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPIRE LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 6 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.  
(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong "EMPIRE OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.  
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.

"EMPIRE OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

From Quebec.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 26TH.

"EMPIRE OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAY 20TH.

"EMPIRE OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH.

"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.  
Monteagle 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian-Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). £7110/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services; European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed step over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canada Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D.W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI & SWATOW... HANGSANG Saturday, 25th Mar., 12.30 p.m.

MANILA..... LOONGJANG Saturday, 25th Mar., 2 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG LAISANG Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.

& CALOUTTA ..... TIENTSIN CHIPSHING Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Foolsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

[8]

## BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"STRATHARDLE" ...	3,380	J. Lamont	13th April
"SUVERIO" ....	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Colonies Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient inducement offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucania" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 17th March, 1911.

[800]

## Shipping—Steamers

## NISSON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

## DESTINATIONS.

## STEAMERS.

## SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

HIRANO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at Daylight.

Capt. A. Fraser, Tons 9,000

TANGO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight.

Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000

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## THE COMING CLASSICS.

OUR LEADING COLTS.

[By "Sentinel."]

At this time last year the student of racing who surveyed the two-year-old form of the previous season with a view to discovering the probable winners of the forthcoming "classic" contests experienced little difficulty in arriving at a definite conclusion. Lemberg and Neil Gow seemed absolutely to dominate all their rivals. And so they did in reality. True, they did not sweep the board as they should have done; Neil Gow broke down while undergoing his preparation for the St. Leger, and Lemberg failed at Doncaster for reasons which it is hardly necessary to go into afresh. The fact remains, however, that these sons of Marco and Cyllene were just as certainly the champions of their age in 1910 as they had been in 1909.

When, however, we turn to their immediate successors, and apply the customary scrutiny to their credentials as candidates for classic honours during the racing year that is about to commence, we find the situation decidedly complex. No colts stands undeniably ahead of his contemporaries. In one sense this state of things is advantageous; the most important of our races should in consequence be all the more interesting. The matter is further complicated by the fact that some of the best horses (judged by their two-year-old form) will not be opposing each other in all three classic events. Take the cases of Seaforth and Prince San, for instance. Neither of these colts is in the Derby, the two both compete for the Two Thousand and St. Leger. Then Cellini and Cyllene, sons of Cylleno, though eligible to compete for the Guineas and the Derby, are not in the St. Leger. St. Nat, possibly, if not probably, the best of his year, has no classic engagements nor has another useful horse, Mushroom. Most people are aware that St. Nat was entered for the Derby; but by some strange mischance his owner struck him out of the race last March in order to avoid the major forfeit.

## PROMINENT CANDIDATES.

Before I proceed, let me present in tabular form lists of the colts whose public form gives them the right to be regarded as potential winners of "classic" laurels. They are named in the order in which they appeared in the Free Handicap last October:

2,000 Guineas.	Dorby.
Pietri	Pietri
Seaforth	
Prince Palatino	Prince Palatino
St. Anton	St. Anton
Sunstar	Sunstar
Wrinkler	Wrinkler
Prince San	
Cellini	Cellini
Cyllene	Cyllene
King William	King William
St. Leger	
Pietri	
Seaforth	
Prince Palatino	
St. Anton	
Sunstar	
Wrinkler	
Prince San	
King William	

## AUCTIONS.

## TRADE

## MARK

MISSIONARY'S SUICIDE.

Miss Alice Duryea, a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church, widely known for her work in China, leaped overboard from the steamer Manchuria on a recent voyage from the Orient and was drowned. Miss Duryea's health had been broken by over-work. A nurse fell asleep while watching her and the patient disappeared.

## REASONS WHY

## YOU SHOULD SEE US FOR YOUR OPTICAL NEEDS.

Our Experience exceeds over a period of fifteen years of successful business.

We Spared No Expense in equipping our office with the latest and best appliances for measuring eye defects or turning out perfect lenses.

You Owe It to Your Eyes to visit the place that is prepared and equipped to do the best grade of work. Our optical parlors are the best in South China.

Lenses are Ground and Polished on the premises. Call and see our machinery in operation.

Philipine Offices  
70, Escalante,  
MANILA.  
HOTEL MANSIONS  
HONGKONG

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, and Metal Specimens.

## Shipping-Steamers.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN LEAVING:  
Haitan ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 24th March, at 11 A.M.  
Haiching ... Capt. W. G. Passmore TUESDAY, 28th March, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

Hainan ... Capt. A. H. Stewart SUNDAY, 26th Mar., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.,

957] General Managers.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

## Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenham	Mar. 24.	April 6th, at Noon
Empire	April 7.	April 23rd, at Noon
St. Albans	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co., Agents.

[967]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

via PORT and SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GUACHEE" ... About 7th April  
For Freight and further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Mar., 1911. [966]

7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15 min.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 10 min.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15 min.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

7.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 30 min.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 15 min.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 10 min.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 15 min.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10 min.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 10 min.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS AS ON WEEK DAYS.

SATURDAYS.

Excluding 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

## STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannel and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD, Manager, Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

## TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

## ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 690.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
His ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE.

ROCKERY, Cutlery, Electroplated Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always to hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [110]

13, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

## Entertainments

## Entertainments

MLLE. GAUTHIER,  
THEATRE ROYAL.CONCERT BY THIS GREAT  
SINGER  
FRESH FROM HER TRIUMPHS AT  
Covent Garden, Berlin, Paris, The Hague.  
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Plan at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD. [98]

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE  
(FLOWER STREET.)

Miss May Maxwell ..... BALLADIST  
Miss Grace Vyrene ..... SERIO and DANCER  
Miss Vera Ferrace ..... COMMEDIENNE  
Mr. Bob Stephenson ..... HUMORIST  
and  
THE BIOMAMA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1911. [737]

## INSTRUCTIONS.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.  
STALDON EMMENSTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.  
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.  
Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
HONGKONG & CHINA.

[981]

## REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD SEE US FOR YOUR  
OPTICAL NEEDS.

Our Experience exceeds over a period of fifteen years of successful business.

We Spared No Expense in equipping our office with the latest and best appliances for measuring eye defects or turning out perfect lenses.

You Owe It to Your Eyes to visit the place that is prepared and equipped to do the best grade of work. Our optical parlors are the best in South China.

Lenses are Ground and Polished on the premises. Call and see our machinery in operation.

Philipine Offices  
70, Escalante,  
MANILA.  
HOTEL MANSIONS  
HONGKONG

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.  
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